

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 5. 1743.

our last arriv'd a Mail from Holland, another from France, and a Third from Flanders.

Petersburgh, August 17.

HE Troops lately marched into Courland, and the Conference lately held by the British Minister with the Czarina's Cabinet Councilors, having made a certain Publick Minister here very uneasy, he caused a Report to be spread, as if those Forces were intended to set against a certain great Prince in

Germany, in case he took any Steps to the Prejudice of the Queen of Hungary. This coming to the Ear of her Imperial Majesty, she declared publicly, that such Reports were groundless, and that, as yet, no Orders had been given concerning the March of those Troops out of her Dominions. But as some People are very inquisitive, two Ladies of great Rank, and very near the Person of the Czarina, were employ'd to obtain further Lights. They accordingly mention'd these Reports to the Empress, who answered, that they were groundless; in their manner of inquiring appearing very extraordinary, the Privy-Councillor Lestock received Direction to examine their Conduct, and he soon found they were become great Politicians, and talk'd very knowingly of the Affairs of Germany, and the Consequences it might attend Russia's interfering in them. Upon this the two Ladies, viz. the Countess of Jacofinski and Adam Lapuchin, were immediately arrested, and Order sent to Moscow for seizing M. Lapuchin. The Papers of these Ladies were seized likewise, and the Czarina ordered M. Uichakoff, State-Inspector, Prince Trukoi, Attorney-General, and M. Lestock, to examine them. Upon this an extraordinary Scene was open'd, and prodigious Intelligence discover'd. Prince Gagarin and Princess were arrested, and soon after four Officers of the Guards, a Secretary of the Chancery, and fouradies. In one of their Hands a Cabinet was found, in which were two Letters of great Consequence. Upon the Discovery, the Chamberlain Liliensfeldt was arrested, with two other Persons of Quality, and four Ladies. It said this Affair nearly concerns the Family at Duna-onde, and that the whole Scheme of the Conspiracy will be made publick. The Grand Marshal Bestucheff obtained Leave to retire to his Country Seat till the Fair of his Lady (the Countess Jacofinski) is determined.

Last Night her Imperial Majesty went to reside in a new Palace in the Summer Gardens, which is a very fine building, and richly furnished with Chinese Tapestry. This Day being the Anniversary of the Institution of the 1st Regiment of Guards, called Preborsinski, the Empress, and his Imperial Highness the Great Duke, dined publick with all the Officers of that Regiment.

Stockholm, August 19. O. S. Upon the 15th Count Rangel was declared General and Commander in Chief of all the Forces in the Kingdom. A Proposition was made, that the Dyer should separate as To-morrow, and proceed to by the Orders of the Nobility and Burgesses, it was vehemently opposed by the Clergy and Peasants, who objected, that as yet the Ends of their Meeting were not accomplished; that it was necessary all Things should be quiet when the Successor arrived; that the great concerns of the Kingdom were still very unsettled; that the Officers who misbehaved in Finland had not been all brought to Justice; that Restitution had not yet been made to the Senators Bielke and Bonde, agreeable to the States of Equity, and the Laws of Sweden; for which reasons they desired this Question might be adjourned till the End of the Month, which was carried.

Stockholm, August 20. Most of the Troops here, and the Neighbourhood, are on their March towards Scandinavia. The Regiment of Foot Guards will also move in a Day or two. It is said, that the King of Sweden intends to visit his German Dominions this Year, and that his Majesty desired Yesterday the four Orators of the Empire, to acquaint their respective Orders therewith.

Copenhagen, September 4. The Marriage between the Prince Royal of Denmark and the Princess Louisa of Great Britain, is declared, and in a Fortnight his Royal Highness will set out for Holstein. The King will speedily return to Fredricksburgh; but 'tis thought, before he does the Fleet will have sailing Orders, most of our Gallies being embarked, and a vast Quantity of Forage being sent to Cronenbourg for the Cavalry. Yesterday morning his Majesty gave out Field Orders, appointed the Adjutant-Generals, Quarter-Masters, &c. We expect To-morrow final Orders, especially since a large Re-

mittance has been made to Hamburg from a certain Court for the Use of ours; which is the Fifth, in consequence of a private Treaty, which is supposed to have given Birth to this mighty Design.

Genoa, August 20. On the 9th in the Evening the Spanish Convoy of Artillery and Ammunition sailed from hence for Corsica, with a fair Wind. All the World is impatient to see what will become of them; and this Curiosity must soon be gratified. Our Government is in great Agitation, on account of some Advices from Corsica, which are supposed to be of Importance, because so carefully concealed; and, at the same time, all private Letters from thence are stopp'd.

Naples, August 13. The Sickness at Messina continues to abate, many that have been ill of the Plague recover, and, for many Days together no one has died; but at Reggio in Calabria, and the Places adjacent, many People have died of late, particularly in the Suburbs of Messina the Plague rages very much, which occasions an extreme Apprehension all over this Kingdom.

Florence, August 20. On the 14th Instant, a Battalion of the Italian Regiment of Foot-Guards was ordered to the Fortress of St. Martino, on the Bologna Road; and two Battalions of the Lorrain Regiment of Foot-Guards, in Garison here, have received Orders to be in Readiness to march. On the 15th two French Officers, Prisoners of War, releas'd on their Parole, who lately arriv'd here from Germany, were arrested at their Lodgings for disorderly Behaviour. Deserters out of the Spanish Army in the Romagna, daily arrive here.

Gibraltar, June 29. The Plague is more violent than ever in Barbary; about Seventy a Day die in Tetuan; and we have Advice from the General of the Spanish Camp, that the Sickness is got into Ceuta, and that they have sent a Physician and a Surgeon from Cadiz to enquire into the Nature of the Distemper, which it is supposed they will find to be the same that is in other Parts of Barbary. They have ordered Guards along the Spanish Coast, and make all Vessels from that Country perform Quarantine. The strictest Care is taken here to preserve this Place from the Contagion, and no Ship from that Country is admitted to perform Quarantine. The Garison here is in good Health, and have Plenty of Provisions of all Kinds, except Beef, which we used to have from Barbary. We have now a Thousand Sheep upon the Hill.

Vienna, August 18. Since the Arrival of the last Courier from Berlin, our Court has been in great Agitation; and it is now positively said, that notwithstanding Prince Lobkowitz's Baggage is actually gone for Italy, his Highness will be sent into Moravia, to observe the Motions of a powerful Neighbour. According to our last Advices from the Camp of General Berenklaui, it cannot be long before we have the News of the Surrender of Ingoldstadt, which would be extremely welcome here for many Reasons; and especially, because 20,000 Men might be then employ'd elsewhere to our Advantage.

Extract of a Letter from the Camp of Prince Charles of Lorrain, dated August 29.

'It has been strongly reported, that we should march downwards towards the Army of the Allies; but it proves quite otherwise. Since the Return of his Royal Highness from Basle, all the Barges, Boats, &c. have been assembled, in order to be employ'd in our passing the Rhine. The second Column of our Army is march'd to Neubourg, a little Town on that River, between Hunninguen and Brisack. The first Column is likewise in Motion, in order to amuse the Enemy. There is already a Train of 20 Pieces of Cannon at Neubourg, but we dare not assert from thence, that we are to pass the River there. The great Number of Boats drawn together above Basle, seem to intimate a Design of penetrating that Way, while a Corps of our Troops keep the Enemy in awe between Brisack and Hunninguen. We are preparing a great Train of Artillery, and filling a vast Number of Bombs.—What I have wrote you as to our Designs, are Conjectures only, and so you are to take them.'

Hague, September 10. By our freshest Advices from the Side of the Rhine, the first Division of the Dutch Troops were to have reach'd Worms as Yesterday. The Admiralty of the Meuse has received no farther Account of the Vessel lately sent, and taken for a Spanish Privateer, upon this Coast.

Extract from the Paris Almanac.

Paris, September 9. On the 16th, about Ten in the Evening, arriv'd here a Courier dispatch'd from M. Coigny, with Advice, that on the 4th Prince Charles of Lorrain attempted to pass the Rhine. With this

View, he sent over to our Side the River 3000 Grenadiers in 131 Boats, to cover the Head of a Bridge he intended to throw from the Island of Newbourg. M. de Balneourt, the Lieutenant-General on Duty there, attack'd these Troops with such Precaution, that he killed, or forc'd into the River every Man of them, except 180, who he made Prisoners of War. This Affair has cost very few Men.

M. Noailles has Orders to attack the Allies before they are join'd by the Dutch.

It is strongly reported, that M. Montmorency will command the Army on the Meuse.

The Plague has broke out again (tho' Imprudence) at Messina.

Letters from New Brise of the 1st Instant say, that Prince Charles remain'd with his Troops at Neubourg, and that M. Coigny had commanded there for about 3 Days. These Letters add, that the King's Brigade, the Irish, and the Carabiniers, were march'd to join M. Noailles's Army in Spirebach, and that Count Saxe was likewise gone thither.

Actions 1743.

H O M E P O R T S.

Deal, September 1. Wind S. W. Came down, and sail'd Yesterday, the Providence, Munckman, for Montserrat, but is now put back with the Vernon, Couzens, for Boston, and remains with the Man of War.

Deal, September 3. Wind W. N. W. This Morning sail'd the Vernon, Couzens, for Boston; the Providence, Munckman, for Montserrat. Came down and sail'd the Neptune, Knowler, for Lisbon; the Dillon, Taylor, for Liverpool. Came down his Majesty's Ship Berwick, and remains with the Shrewsbury Man of War. Arriv'd the Success Storeship, from Plymouth; the Senona Galley, Gray, from Smyrna; the Bosphorus, Richards, from ditto; the Killmore, Story, and the Ref, Morrison, the Henrietta, Wood, from Gibraltar; the Mirabelly, Baker, from Lisbon.

Graveland, September 2. Pass'd by the Providence, Willis, from Narva; and the Adventure, Colaud, from Dunkirk.

L O N D O N.

According to private Letters from Petersburgh, the Czarina having been informed, that some Persons, who were Natives of the Duchy of Mecklenbourg, were desirous of retiring, from an Apprehension, they were suspected by the Court, ordered them to be acquitted, that she was perfectly satisfied with their Behaviour, and had directed all their Pensions to be continued.

From Stockholm we learn, that Count Tessin's last Dispatches were very favourable; inasmuch that it was thought, he would soon make a Trip to Hamburg, in order to settle with his Royal Swedish Highness, the Means of making his Danish Majesty entirely easy, with regard to the Duchy of Holstein. Some of the Senators suspect, however, these Danish Assurances to be but insincere, and calculated to amuse.

The new elected Swedish Successor having receiv'd a considerable Remittance from Sweden, as also from Petersburgh Bills to the amount of 52,000 Rubles, is preparing, with all imaginable Diligence, for his Departure. General Romanzow, who is appointed Ambassador from the Czarina to the King of Sweden, has also caus'd a superb Equipage to be prepared for him at Hamburg.

Her Hungarian Majesty has actually order'd 10,000 Regular, and 8000 Croats, to form a Camp in Moravia, in order to defend that Country, if it should be attack'd. She demand'd, for the ensuing Year, from Hungary, 18,000 Foot, and 12,000 Horse; from Transylvania, 6000 Foot, and 4000 Horse; from Bohemia, 12,000 Men; from Moravia, 5000; from Stryia, 5200; from Carinthia, Corniola, and Istria, 5800; from the remaining Dominions in Silesia, 500. As to what the Austrian Low Countries and Lombardy are to furnish, it is yet uncertain.

The French Governor of Egra surrendred that City to the Austrians on the 18th of August, on Condition, that the Garison should march out with Military Honours, that some Pieces of Artillery should be allow'd them, that they should be escorted to the Frontiers of France. In the Evening, the Austrians had Possession of the Oester, and the Garison were to march out next Day.

On the 1st of September, N. S. the strong City of Ingoldstadt in Bavaria was surrendred to General Berenklaui. The Articles were signed at Three in the Afternoon, and a Gate was to be deliver'd at Seven.

His Prussian Majesty has lately taken a Resolution of augmenting his Forces to 140,000, of 150,000 Men; and to do it expeditiously, he has taken a Mecklenburgh Regiment,

he sets out for Bayreth, and Anspach, and some Advices from Berlin say, he will also go to the Baths of Aix la Chapelle.

Baron Ginckel, General of Horse in the States Service, arrived on the 11th of September, N. S. at Frankfort, and set out the next Morning with a numerous Train of General Officers, to view the Field of Battle at Dettingen.

Our last Letters from Brussels say, that the Deputies of the Province of Flanders were arrived in that City from Ghent, in order to tender the Count de Konigsegg-Erps the Subsidy of 800,000 Florins, demanded of them lately by their Sovereign. They were kindly receiv'd, and magnificently entertained. M. de Kinschoor, Resident there from the States, is gone for a few Days to the Hague.

Private Letters from the Hague inform us, that they had certain Intelligence from the Court of Turin, that Count Traun having, in the softest manner possible, declin'd sending Troops to his Sardinian Majesty's Assistance, till he had receiv'd the Orders of his Court, dispatched a Courier for that Purpose to Vienna, who return'd with Instructions from her Majesty of Hungary and Bohemia, to assist the King of Sardinia with all his Forces, and with an Assurance she would speedily send a considerable Reinforcement in Italy; which News had caus'd great Joy at Turin.

The same Letters say, that the French Court having at last taken a Resolution to assist the Spaniards to the utmost, 15,000 Men were ordered to join their Army; of which the Infant Don Philip had receiv'd the Command by a Patent, constituting him Generalissimo. In Consequence of these Measures, the Siege of Demont is reliev'd on; and, at the same time, a Diversion thro' the Brianconnois.

Last Thursday Mr. Jones, a Master Builder, was robb'd of about 30 Shillings by three Fellows, who afterwards made off towards Highgate.

Since last March near 6000 Hogheads of Sugar have been enter'd and ship'd for Foreign Markets; which great Demands have considerably rais'd the Price of those Commodities.

The Twenty-four Pieces of Brass Cannon, and the twelve Mortars, with their Bedding, for the Service of his Majesty's Army in Germany, are order'd to be Shipp'd at Woolwich; and on Saturday the principal Officers gave the necessary Orders for the same.

On Friday Night some Rogues broke into the Goose and Gridiron Alehouse in St. Paul's Churchyard, and robb'd the Till of 7 Pounds; but being over-heard, was prevented from taking any more.

Last Week died, at his Seat at Kettlethorp in Lincolnshire, Charles Hall, Esq. who in the Year 1727, was chosen Member of Parliament for the City of Lincoln. He was a Gentleman universally respected by all that knew him, and his Death is greatly lamented, especially by the Poor, to whom he was a generous Benefactor.

Yesterday John Nichols, Boatswain of the Scipio Fire-ship, who was try'd at a Court Martial, and condemn'd, for leaving the said Ship without performing Quarantine, petition'd the Admiralty for a Reprieve, but the Consideration of it is postpon'd for some time.

The Stone Work of the New Bridge at Westminster is at a Stand, for want of the Carpenters Work, so that the Masons have been oblig'd to discharge above Four-fifths of their Men, not one Stone having been set since the first of last Month.

At Ruckholt-House, near Low-Layton in Essex, this Day will be perform'd a Serenata, call'd Solomon; set to Musick by Mr. Boyce, Composer to his Majesty. To which will be added, a Concerto on the German Flute, by Mr. Burk Thumoth. Books of the Entertainment will be given Gratis at the Place of Performance. Tickets Two Shillings; which entitles each Person to a Breakfast, as usual.

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty Office, September 1. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have received an Account, that Captain Cornish, of his Majesty's Ship the Guernsey, cruising off of Malaga, met with a Spanish Privateer to the Eastward of Cape de Gat, of 22 Carriage Guns, 30 Swivels, and 160 Men, which he chased, and run ashore under a small Fort, which he battered, then sunk the Ship, and took the Small Arms, and every Thing out of her. She was one of the largest Privateers belonging to Malaga. Capt. Cornish has since destroyed a Barcelongo Privateer of 10 Guns, belonging to the same Place.

BANKRUPTS.

John Tillett, late of Manningtree in the County of Essex, Yarn-maker, Dealer and Chapman.

Thomas Barber the Elder, late of Ugham, in the

chants and Partners.

Thomas Bury, late of the City of New Sarum in the County of Wilts, Inholder, Vintner and Chapman.

William Bullock, late of the City of Worcester, Skinner and Merchant.

Burton Compton, now or late of Burton upon Trent, in the County of Stafford, Dealer in Timber, Malster and Chapman.

Henry Gwywood, of White-Cross-street, London, Grocer.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	5 00 45	01 14

Bank Stock, 147 1-half. India, 185 1-half. South Sea, 111. Old Annuity, 115 to 1-8th. New ditto, 113 1-4th. Three per Cent. Annuities, 102. Ditto 1743, 102. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, 77 1-half. Royal Assurance, 81. London Assurance, 11 3-4ths. India Bonds, 4 l. 13 s. to 14 s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 6 l. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tills, 103. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders, 105. Three per Cent. ditto, 99. Million Bank, 119. Equivalent, 121. Lottery Tickets, 11 l. 5 s.

LOST on Saturday September 3, out of a Boat at Church Alley Hole, a Bundle of Linen; viz. a Ruff'd Shirt, 1 Plain Shirt, 2 Ruff'd Shirts, 2 Frocks, 2 little Shirts, 2 Tablecloths, 2 round Towels, 2 short Towels, 1 Dimmy Coat, 1 Flannel Petycoat, 1 Dust Gown, 1 Pair of Pillowcases, 1 Pair of Sheets, and 1 Apron. Whoever will bring the above Goods to Mary Sheridan, at Mill Street, Rotherhithe, shall have a Guinea Reward, and no Questions ask'd. If offer'd to be pawn'd or sold, pray stop it. The Linen is all mark'd F. R.

This Day are Published,
PROPOSALS for Printing by Subscription, the Book of JOB in the HEBREW Character, and now first Decyphered into English, independently of all the Translations, Commentators, and Critics, either Ancient or Modern.
Subscriptions are taken in by John Nourse, near Temple-Bar; W. Meadows, in Cornhill; J. Robinson, in Ludgate-street; J. Chapelle, in Grosvener-street; and J. Stagg, in Westminster-Hall.

This Day is Published,
(Price Two Shillings)
FACTION detected by the Evidence of FACTS.

*Quo quo, sceleris, vixisti? Aut cur dextera
Apianum enses condidi?
Non ut superbas invada Carthaginis
Romanus arces ureret:
Sed ut, secundum vota Parthorum, sud
Urbs hac periret dextera.
Neque hic lapis mori, nec fuit leonibus
Unquam nisi in dispar feris.
Errone caput, an rapit vis acrior,
An culpa? Responsum date.
Tacet, & pro pallor albus inficit,
Mentisque percussa stupens.*

Hor. Epod. Od. VIII.
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For Barrenness in Women, and Impotency in Men,
By Superlative ENLIVENING DROPS;
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Hundreds of Ladies who were deem'd incurably Barren, and very many who thought themselves too old to bear Children, have immediately conceived after taking three or four Doses of them only; and vast Numbers of GENTLEMEN by taking them, have presently become capable of propagating their Species, who before, thro' either Imbecility or Age, imagin'd it impossible.

They almost instantly renovate the vital Ferment of the Blood and Juices, rectify the languid State of all the Fluids, rouse, fortify, and increase the Spirits, invigorate the Nerves, restore juvenile Warmth, and cause a sparkling Gladness and ardent Courage to flow in the Heart, and expand itself thro' the whole human System, so as sensibly to enliven and invigorate all the animal Faculties, and corroborate or strengthen the whole Body, as well as the Part appropriated to Generation, and do infallibly cure Barrenness in one Sex, and Impotency in the other, from what Causesoever proceeding, as Thousands have experienced.

They are also pleasant to take, are Conducive to the Stomach, create an Appetite, and procure a good Digestion, beyond any thing known in the World. And are to be had only at Mr. RADFORD's Toy-shop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-Yard, in the Strand, Price 5 s. the Bottle, with Directions.

THE Elements of ALGEBRA, in a New and Easy Method; with their Use and Application, in the Solution of a great Variety of Arithmetical and Geometrical Questions, by General and Universal Rules. To which is prefix'd, An Introduction containing a succinct History of this Science.

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Extract from the Account of this Book in the Works of the Learned.

"The World has long complained of the Want of a proper Introduction to Algebra. Some are so very concise, and others again are larger, but wrote with so little Consideration to the Understandings of such as are altogether unacquainted with the Science, that they are of very little Use to those who are most inclin'd to make use of them. When it comes to pass, that few find it practicable to make any Progress in Algebra without a Master, who can explain the sense in itself is far from surpassing a dead Heat, and a considerable Understanding."

"The Design of this Treatise, which is of a moderate Size, and which contains nothing which is not full, and in its Purpose, is to assist such as are engag'd in learning Algebra, with a regular Method, and a large Stock of Examples, that their Scholars may find Employment in their Studies, and to enable such as live in Country Places, and who frequently want all other Tutors, except those who are such a Skill in this Science, as may enable them to give better Parts, and in rendering a natural Method of explaining after Truth habitual."

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"We never find this Writer advancing any thing on the proper Place, or burthening the Mind of his Scholar with Rules, before they become necessary: He professes to have imitated the judicious Euclid in this Respect; and he has done it with equal Art and Felicity. By this means he has delivered the young Student in Algebra from that which is usually the most fatiguing Part of the Science, viz. the Doctrine of Surds, in the Manner in which it is usually taught. By the same Means he leads his Reader thro' Equations; and, by shewing him the Profit he will receive from this Science, encourages him to overcome all his Difficulties. But having thus laid a strong and rational Foundation, he moves more slowly through the rest of his Work, that whoever follows him, may be oblig'd to become Master of every Branch of the Art, so as to be a complete Algebraist, before he quits his Book, and not a Snatterer."

"Quadratic Equations, and the Art of managing Compounding Series, the admirable Invention of the incomparable Newton, are here so clearly explained, and their several Uses so plainly set down, and so thoroughly explicated, that may be truly said, there are no where else such Instructions to be met with. At the Close of the Book, we find some account of Observations, necessary for enlightening such as are willing to proceed still farther in analytic Discoveries, so that considering the Compais of this Work, and that it is very moderate, it is as complete as possibly can be expected: And he who is thoroughly versed in it, will find no great Difficulties, when he proceeds to subtler Studies. The Language is plain and natural, the Book is more copious than any other in Examples, and the Illustrations of them are so full and clear, that it is impossible to misapprehend Meaning."

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